

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.
I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

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Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sued, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

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Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

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Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

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Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

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Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

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Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

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Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

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1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Pearce, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

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7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stocky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

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Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

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We are thus enabled to sell at

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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We have in Store,

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AT LOW PRICES.

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MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

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NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

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and 4-4 Hudson.

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American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

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BY THE BALE.

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CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,

8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask

Towels, Bordered Towels.

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EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,

LACE SLEEVES,

LACE SETS,

EDGINGS,

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Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

JAMES SPEED,

WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE—West Side Scott

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

Knocked into "Pie!"

The admirable Address of the Governor of this State, which we laid before our readers on the 16th, had killing effect upon copperheads and rebels. We would pity them, if they deserved pity; for a more woe-begone looking set of fellows we scarcely ever saw. The barbers, we suppose, had to charge them double rates; their faces were so elongated.

From Pendleton County.

FAIRMOUTH, KY., March 15, 1864.

Editor of the Commonwealth:
Upon reading the last number of your Weekly, I have been regaled and invigorated. There is a spirit of loyalty running all through your paper which is truly refreshing. Its course meets the views of all our loyal citizens exactly. It makes no difference what course the Louisville Journal, or any official functionaries, may pursue in sympathy with that paper: the loyal people are against them; and if they wish to go into any thing like rebellion, the people will countenance any means and measures that may be necessary to put them down. Of this you may rest assured, so far as the loyal people of Pendleton are concerned. However much they may be opposed to some things which have been done, they see no safety any where, but in sustaining the Government. They are strongly impressed with the idea, that the negro is no better than the white man; and they intend to act accordingly.

PENDLETON.

Gen. Jackson and Negro Soldiers.

As there appears to be an unnecessary sensitiveness on the subject of negro soldiers, it may be as well to refer to antecedents. We need not go back to the War of Independence; nor recite the laws of Virginia and other States, applauding and giving freedom to negro soldiers for their gallantry in that war. We shall, at this time, only refer to Gen. Jackson's enrolling, and organizing, and using regiments and battalions of them, at Mobile and New Orleans.—See PARTON'S Life of JACKSON, vol. 1, page 614. It will be observed, that Gen. JACKSON, adopted identically the same course that the Government is now doing,—placing the negroes by themselves, with good white commissioned officers over them. It will also be observed, that they were placed upon the same footing, as regards pay, clothing, and bounty, as the white soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT.

MOBILE, September 21, 1814.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:
Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend our most estimable blessing. As Americans your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle to defend all that is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations; your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by white soldiers of the United States. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasms. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Subsequently, on December 18, 1814,—the General issued, in a public order the following:—See Niles's Register, January 28, 1815, page 346:—

To the Men of Color.—Soldiers.—From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe—I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war—I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man—but you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

Soldiers.—The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor. The enemy is near; his "sails cover the lakes;" but the brave are united; and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor and fame, its noblest reward.

By command of Maj. Gen. JACKSON,
THOMAS L. BUTLER, Aid-de-camp.

Crittenden-McCook Court of Inquiry.

A telegram from Washington states that the findings of the Court of Inquiry into the alleged bad conduct of Gens. CRITTENDEN, McCook, and NEOLBY, are in substance as follows:—

The Court finds Gen. Crittenden free from all blame, as to his conduct in the battle; and justifies his going into Chattanooga, on the grounds, that all his command had been transferred to other Generals, in the course of the action; and, that, accordingly, he did nothing but his duty, in reporting to Gen. Rosecrans in person.

The Court finds Gen. McCook did his whole duty in the battle of Chickamauga proper; but committed a mistake, arising not from considerations of personal safety, but from an error of judgment by going into Chattanooga.

Gen. Negley is also held free from blame. Both Generals, McCook and Crittenden, have been ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General, and expect to be assigned to command immediately.

War News and Army Items.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE!—On the 14th March, President LINCOLN issued the following proclamation, calling for two hundred thousand more soldiers:—

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for Feb. 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts of counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and an account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by volunteering, enlistment, and drafts, will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date \$100 bounty only will be paid, as provided by acts approved July 22d, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MARCH 16.—A small detachment of Col. Stokes's Fifth Tennessee Cavalry were recently attacked, not far from Sparta, Tennessee, by a rebel force, three times their number, under Hughes, Ferguson, Hamilton, &c., and a smart little fight took place. The Union lost seven killed, and fourteen taken prisoners. Ferguson took the prisoners, most of whom were wounded, about two miles from the battle ground, and made his men murder them all!

On the 10th March rebel guerrillas made another raid into Mayfield, Ky., robbing stores, &c., and severely wounding a citizen. About two weeks previously they had made a raid, murdering Mr. Happy. There is no doubt that these guerrillas are citizens of the vicinity.

Captains Flynn and Sawyer, who at one time were ordered by the rebel authorities to be executed, in retaliation for the execution of the two spies by Gen. Burnside, arrived at Fortress Monroe, on 15th March.

The rebels deceived the Indians in North Carolina, and induced them to join their ranks, under the belief they were fighting for the United States Government. Finding out the deception they applied for, and have received pardon. The rebel authorities are now arresting them, and placing them in prison.

Gen. Kilpatrick went on another expedition, last week, which resulted in the destruction of the Court House of King and Queen counties, where Col. Dahlgren was ambushed and killed, and the defeat of the Fifth and Ninth Virginia rebel cavalry, among the killed was a notorious guerrilla, Bob. Cotton. Kilpatrick's casualties consisted in some half dozen wounded.

The rebels are supposed to be in force at Bull's Gap, East Tennessee. On the 14th there was some slight skirmishing beyond Morristown. Longstreet himself is in Richmond, and his forces are under command of Buckner. It is stated that they number from 25,000 to 30,000, and that they are at and around Greenville.

All is quiet at Chattanooga. Joe Johnson is fortifying Tunnel Hill. His force is estimated at 35,000 to 40,000, and he is constantly receiving reinforcements. The Georgia State Militia are being concentrated at Dalton. Wheeler and Morgan's cavalry forces amount to 5,000 to 6,000.

MARCH 17.—Col. S. D. Bruce has been reinstated, as Post Commandant at Louisville, from which he was relieved a few days since.

From the infamous conduct of the rebels, the exchange of prisoners has been stopped.

Gen. W. F. SMITH is to be nominated as Major General in the Regular Army, vice GRANT, promoted. Gen. SMITH was recently appointed to be Major General of Volunteers, vice GRANT, promoted to be Major General in the Regular Army.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont has been assigned to the command in South Carolina, vice Gilmore, who is to have an active command in the field.

Gen. Seymour assumes the entire responsibilities of the Florida campaign.

Lieut. Colonel Sanderson has been sent to Fort Warren, under arrest. He was one of the Federal officers recently exchanged. He is accused, by returning officers and men of having betrayed them to the rebels, on occasions when they were laying plans to escape.

Gen. Sherman arrived in Louisville, from below, on the night of the 16th. We presume he is en route for Nashville, to report to Lt. Gen. Grant.

On the 11th March, a band of marauders attacked three Government transports on the Upper Cumberland, twenty miles below Burksville, Ky. Their balls nearly riddled the boats; but no one on them was injured, and the boats run the gauntlet safely. Some convalescent soldiers on board returned the fire, and killed one of the villains, and the horse of another.

A telegram from Vicksburg states that there was quite a battle at Yazoo city on the 5th, between negro troops stationed there and a large force of rebels, who made an attack on the place. The rebels gained possession of part of the city, but our gunboats coming up, opened on them, encouraging the negroes who charged and drove them back. Our loss slight, rebel loss unknown.

SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR.—Macaulay, in the portion of his history relating to the state of English society, at the close of the great revolution, touches upon a subject curiously parallel to our own times. Speaking of the fears that were then entertained as to the result of disbanding Cromwell's army, and throwing its unruly elements back into society, he says:

The troops were now to be disbanded. Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world, and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime; that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community. The loyalists themselves confessed that in every department of industry the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men; that none was charged with any theft or robbery; that none was heard to ask an alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted notice by his intelligence and sobriety, he was, in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers.

HOMEBREWED ALE.—G. Burton, in the Rural New Yorker, gives his method of making home-brewed ale, as follows:

The art of brewing is very easily to be understood, for it is exactly similar to the process of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a tea-pot; then fill it with water—the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water. In a similar manner pour your pot off, and so on, so filling up and pouring off till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all its virtue is extracted. The liquor or malt tea must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough—that is about blood heat—add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing, and to brew a large quantity requires the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, and of a better quality than can usually be purchased.

How General Thayer of Fort Smith Treats Disloyal Women.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, Fort Smith, Ark., February 17. Special Orders No. 45.
Miss Cecilia De Jeune, a resident of Fort Smith, having admitted to the General commanding that she is disloyal to the Government of the United States; that she gave utterance to exclamations of joy when she heard that Major General Blunt and all his staff were killed; that she has expressed sentiments of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, at various times, since the occupation of Fort Smith by the Federal forces; that she has not lived at her father's house for two years, he being a Union man; and, it not being advisable that she should be sent through our lines at present nor reside longer at Fort Smith, or on the south side of the Arkansas river, but it being advisable that she should reside on the north side of Arkansas; and it being desirable, also, that the war should not cause the separation of members of the same family more than is really necessary.

It is therefore ordered, That the said Cecilia De Jeune leave Fort Smith to-morrow, at 12 M., under charge of the Provost Marshal, and taken to Van Buren, and remain there until further orders; that she be restricted to the limits of her father's residence, and to intercourse with her father's family only, all other persons being forbidden to communicate with her.

Any manifestations of disrespect to the Government and military authorities of the United States, will be promptly and properly attended to.

The Provost Marshal at Van Buren, will see that this order is complied with.

By command of Brigadier-General J. M. THAYER,
WM. S. WHITTEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Rebel estimate of the Raid.

The Richmond Examiner alludes as follows to the cost to the rebels of Gen. KILPATRICK'S raid:

"Throw out of the account the valuable lives of our citizen soldiers lost by the late raid, throw out, too, the negroes, horses, mules, and cattle stolen, the mills and iron works burnt, the bridges destroyed, the rail roads torn up, the alarm of the women and children in the country and city—cast all these aside and look at the matter from another point of view.

"For three or four days all the Departments and all the workshops have been closed. We may be sure that the clerks and employees, fagged out by marches, exposure, and privation, will be in no condition to work to-day. The Day of Rest comes in good time to them. On Monday next, then, the public business will be resumed—unless, indeed, some mischievous scout takes it into his head to give the people of Richmond another shaking. Nearly a week will thus have been lost at a time when every moment is of priceless value. Thirty days grace in which to fund six hundred millions of dollars, and the Treasury closed during seven of those days!

"If we turn from the Treasury to the great workshops, where the munitions of war are made, the case is as bad or worse, for the time lost cannot be made up in either of these places. But count the cost. Each clerk and each artisan is paid five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars a day. His pay goes on while the Government is furnishing him rations in the field, and losing his skilled labor—the only thing which saves him from regular military service. Taken suddenly from a warm room and exposed to rain and sleet, loss of sleep, scant and badly cooked food, it is but fair to infer that the larger number of these clerks and handicraftsmen will be made more or less sick, and rendered incapable of official labor for weeks to come. The chances are that some of them will die. And skilled labor is scarce enough in this Confederacy, while all, or nearly all the Departments are behind hand in their work! The pay of a cavalryman is thirteen dollars a month. His horse costs more than that. But we are short of men and horses. True, yet not so short that we cannot afford, for the protection of our capital at least, one full brigade of the best cavalry in the service. If we are too weak for this we are too weak to live, and ought to go under. We are not too weak, however. The men and the horses can be had by proper management and a little head work."

By the President of the United States of America.

OFFICIAL.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the first day of July, 1863, which Treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies specified in articles III. and IV. of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and Great Britain, on the 15th of June, 1846, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Richard Bickerton, Penell, Lord Lyons, a peer of her Majesty the Queen, a knight grand cross of her most honorable order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
Whereas, by the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th day of June, 1846, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it was stipulated and agreed that in the future appropriation of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the article of the said treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, should be respected, and that the farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, should be confirmed to the said company; but in case the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required should be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties:

And whereas it is desirable that all questions between the United States authorities on the one hand, and the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of those companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territory, should be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Government of the United States for an adequate money consideration:

It is hereby agreed that the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty shall, within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty appoint each a commissioner for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all claims arising out of the provisions of the above quoted articles of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

ARTICLE II.
The commissioners mentioned in the preceding article shall, at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named, meet at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, all the matters referred to them for their decision, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioner shall then proceed to name an arbitrator or umpire to decide upon any case or cases on which they may differ in opinion; and if they cannot agree in the selection, the said arbitrator or umpire shall be appointed by the King of Italy, within the two high contracting parties shall invite to make such appointment, and whose selection shall be conclusive on both parties. The person so to be chosen shall, before proceeding to act, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of the proceedings.

In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person, or of his omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another person shall be named, in the manner aforesaid, to act in his place, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty engage to consider the decision of the two commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as final and conclusive on the matters to be referred to their decision, and forthwith to give full effect to the same.

ARTICLE III.
The commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep accurate records and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ such clerk or clerks or other persons as they shall find necessary to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

The salaries of the commissioners and of the clerk or clerks shall be paid by their respective Governments. The salary of the arbitrator or umpire and the contingent expenses shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV.
All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners or by the arbitrator or umpire on account of any claim, shall be paid by the one Government to the other in two equal annual instalments, whereof the first shall be paid within twelve months after the date of the award, and the second within twenty-four months after the date of the award, without interest, and without any deduction whatever.

ARTICLE V.
The present treaty shall be ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington in twelve months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the first day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
LYONS.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 21st instant, by William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Lord Lyons, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and its citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LOST!

A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, with the name "Lulu," engraved inside; also a small DIAMOND BREAST-PIN.
A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the Commonwealth office.
Frankfort, March 16, 1864.—41*

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864, MANDA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Brie e Greer.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C. Benson, Ky., March 16, 1864.—1m.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HERMING & QUIN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party.

HERMING & QUIN.

Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864.—2m.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,
On Thursday, March 24, 1864,
at the late residence of John B. Lindsey, Woodford county, the

Stock, Farming Implements, Crop, &c., of T. N. & J. B. Lindsey. Also, some NEGROES to hire for the balance of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Property will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; for that amount and under, the cash will be required. Purchasers on credit will be required to give a bond and approved security, bearing interest from date, until paid.

T. N. LINDSEY,
J. B. LINDSEY.

March 16, 1864.—tds.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern that I have in my custody, in the Nicholas county jail, a NEGRO MAN, who was committed to jail a few days ago, as a runaway. Said negro man is a mulatto, of a bright copper color, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, is rather a likely looking boy. Says his name is SAM JOHNSON, and that he formerly belonged to one Wm. Burdine, of Russell county, Virginia.

The owner of said man can have him by proving his property and paying all legal fees and charges.
J. M. DALLAS, J. N. C.
March 4, [Feb. 23], 1864.—1m.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of
DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864.—tds.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

John A. Price's adm'r, p'l'r,
vs.
John C. Price's heirs, &c., de'f'ts. } In Equity.
By virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, I will,

On Monday, April 18th, 1864, (county court day), sell, at public auction, at the Court house door in Frankfort, all the TRACT OF LAND, upon which Dr. John G. Price resided at his death, and which he bought of Jas. B. Wilkerson, containing 105½ Acres, except 23 acres heretofore sold to Cadwallader Lewis. The part to be sold is subject to the dower of Mrs. Susan R. Price, in 23 acres, allotted to her.

TERMS OF SALE.

Six and twelve months credit, secured by bond with good security, having the force of a replevin bond, and bearing interest from date.

This cause having been referred to me to marshal the assets and audit the debts of said estate; creditors are required, by order of Court, to file their claims, before me, before me, by the 1st day of June, 1864, else they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 16, 1864.—tds.

CALL AND EXAMINE

PRICES AND QUALITY OF

N. O. Sugar, White Sugar, Rio and

Java Coffee, Tea, Chocolate,

Syrup, Molasses, Fish,

BACON, LARD,

DRIED FRUITS,

CHEESE, CANDLES,

SOAPS, BEANS, HOMINY,

SPICES, STARCH, INDIGO,

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES.

FRESH PEACHES.

Fresh Pine Apples, Pickles,

Sardines, Pickled, Cove and

Fresh Oysters, Gelatine, Isin,

glass, Blacking and Brushes,

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

Cigars, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

Which we CAN and WILL SELL at the LOWEST market rates, FOR CASH!

GRAY & TODD.

February 24, 1864.—tw-1m.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

POWELL COUNTY.

Rebecca Knox and her husband, George Knox;

Elizabeth Fokner and her husband, Jonas Fokner; and others: On Petition:

THE heirs and children of Anna Starnes and Margaret Ewen, de'd, are hereby notified, that the before-mentioned Petitioners will appear in said Court, on the first day of March, next, to wit: the first Monday in April, 1864, and will move the Court for the appointment of commissioners to survey and divide the lands of the late John Holmes, deceased, between the heirs of said decedent.

A. C. DANIEL, Att'y for Petitioners.
March 14, 1864.—3tw*2m.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 18, 1864

New Advertisements.

LOOK, READ, AND CALL.—The readers of the Commonwealth are referred to the advertisements of S. C. BULL. He has received a large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods in his line. **LEXINGTON CHINA STORE.**—Persons desiring to renew their stock of China and Glass Ware, and articles in that line, are referred to the advertisement of D. RUNYON, Lexington. He advertises an excellent assortment.

POLLARD, of the Literary Depot opposite the Commonwealth Office, has our thanks for favors. He keeps a supply of Illustrated and Literary Weeklies, Magazines, etc.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD passed through this city, on Wednesday, en route to Nashville, under orders to report to Gen. GRANT.

The movements for a separate State organization in East Tennessee have been revived. On the 16th March, the Executive Committee of the Knoxville and Greenville Conventions of 1861, met in Knoxville, and took measures to reassemble the Convention on the 12th April next.

Governor Bramlette.

We regret to see and hear imputations cast upon Gov. BRAMLETTE's loyalty and devotion to the Government. It is all wrong. There is not a more loyal man in the State. He is not responsible for the assertions and speculations of the rebels and rebel sympathizers, as to what he may, and may not, feel his official duty demands of him. But let him be judged by his official papers.—From these, there can not be eluded the first sentence which breathes any thing but the purest love for the Union, and the Government. In like tone are his inaugural address; his message, at the opening of the session of the Legislature; his message calling on the Legislature to make provisions for the wrong and injury to the State, from the negroes of rebel States coming into Kentucky; and his address to the people, on the 16th.

They all manifest the love the man and officer has for his Government; and the determination to do every thing, within his official power, to avoid any conflict between the Federal and State authorities. His course has been consistent and true. And it is unjust to him, and to the loyal people of Kentucky, that suspicions should be bruited about by persons and papers, based upon no other facts than the wishes and hopes of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

The Chicago Convention.

The Louisville Journal insists that the National Convention to assemble at Chicago, on the 4th July next, is a "Union Conservative" Convention. When it states that any such Convention has been called, it stultifies itself. The Convention was called by the "Democratic National Executive Central Committee," and they style the assembly to meet, "the Democratic National Convention." There is no "Union conservative" about the call,—no such title given it, and no delegates to such a body will be admitted.

The Journal knows, and we presume, the people generally know, that the Chicago Convention is called in the political interests of such men as VALLANDIGHAM, S. C. COX, and E. B. OLDS, of Ohio; BEN. WOOD, F. WOOD, JOHN McKEN, and G. J. TUCKER, of New York; T. H. SEXTON, of Kentucky; and W. W. EATON, of Connecticut;—each and all claiming to be Democrats, and asserting that, "to be a Democrat, is to be opposed to the war to put down the rebellion; and in favor of breaking up the old Government."

These are the sentiments these men daily propagate; and which their organs, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the New York News, and other Democratic papers, are advocating. The Journal deliberately attempts to mislead and deceive its readers in Kentucky; for it knows, that the Convention called to meet in Chicago, on the 4th next July, is to be nothing else than a disloyal assemblage.

We see that the Frankfort Commonwealth has caught the radical distemper. It feels horror-stricken at the idea of belonging to the disloyal party containing such men as Wood, Vallandigham, Voorhees & Co.—Louisville Democrat.

The Democrat "sees" no such thing. We have neither caught the "radical distemper" from the "Abolitionists" nor their antipodal allies, the "Peace Democracy." The Commonwealth is for the Union and Government our fathers established,—a white man's Government. And while the Abolitionists and their allies, the rebels and their sympathizers, have "caught" the *negrophobia*, and can see and understand nothing that has not "the negro in the wood-pile," the Commonwealth is actuated in its course alone by a desire to maintain our Government. If in doing this, the institution, the one professes to love with exceeding great love; and the other to hate, with exceeding great hate, should be run over and obliterated, and the "stock in trade" of both extremes, placed out of the ring, the fault is theirs, not ours.

The Commonwealth does "feel horror-stricken" at the idea of belonging to the disloyal party containing such men as BEN and FERNANDO WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, & Co. Traitors in heart, traitors in practice, they feed upon treason, and the very atmosphere around them is infected with treason and treachery to their Government. With them and their associates we have nothing in common. They are for the destruction of the Union; and are giving aid and comfort to the armed insurgents, who are arrayed against the Government; and they and their allies are endeavoring to inaugurate rebellion and insurrection in Kentucky and other loyal States. These are indubitable facts! Well might every loyal person "feel horrified at belonging to that disloyal party."

The Commonwealth has improved the manners and course of the Louisville Journal towards the President and the Administration. It has nearly ceased its vituperation in that direction. Probably, after awhile, we will be able to induce it to forsake its accustomed course and vulgar ways altogether.

The Louisville Democrat states that on the 9th instant, Mrs. HOGAN, of Bullitt county, was outraged, and then murdered, in the woods near Shepherdsville. A negro man was suspected and arrested; tried by an examining court; and sent on to further trial. There appears to be no doubt of the guilt of the infamous villain.

The Journal insists that McCLELLAN is to be nominated at the Convention of disunionists at Chicago, in July next. Well, we thought the Journal had got enough of trying to place McCLELLAN on the track for President. They failed in Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. Since then, the most prominent persons we have seen urged are, VALLANDIGHAM, T. H. SEXTON, and J. C. FREMONT, whose bid for the nomination has been accepted by the German, "Peace Democrats," in Cincinnati.

The Louisville Journal gets on a rampage, because we stated that the late Central Committee, for the purpose of transferring the Union party of Kentucky to the disunionists, alias "Peace Democracy," of Ohio, New York, and Connecticut, usurped authority they did not and could not possess.

We reiterate the statement. The Committee was appointed by the acting Chair man, on a mere motion, for particular purposes; and, after the election of last August, all their powers ceased; or, if any still existed, it was only to call the "Union Democratic Convention" together. They possessed no other authority. And the call of only a certain class, and the dictation, beforehand, that delegates were to be sent to the disloyal Convention at Chicago, was impudence and impertinence, that the Union People of Kentucky will rebuke.

The Louisville Democrat, of March 16, makes the following sensible suggestion. We learn that the plan has been pursued for some two weeks in many of the counties and no excitement has been manifested, except by a few rebels and others with "nigger on the brain":—

A SUGGESTION.—Now that it is ordered by the Provost Marshal General that the District Provost Marshal shall proceed to enroll negroes in Kentucky, we suggest that the enrolling officers name some suitable and convenient points where the owners of negroes can go and give in their lists. It seems to us that such a mode would be preferable, and certainly less offensive to our people. If there is no way to avoid such procedure, it strikes us that Kentucky farmers and others would promptly respond to such a call rather than to have the enrolling officer proceed from place to place among the negroes, in the discharge of their duty. Certainly they would rather furnish such lists than to have the officers of the law go among their hands in executing the provisions of the enrollment bill. We have always opposed the policy of enlisting negroes, but if the thing cannot be avoided in Kentucky, we think slave holders had better respond with their lists at designated points, and not compel enrolling officers to canvass the counties and districts.

The Black Flag to be Raised.

The Richmond (Virginia) papers furnish many paragraphs and articles of the character of those we annex, in reference to the late raid of Gen. KILPATRICK. They have come to look at the system of raids, which the rebels first inaugurated and employed, as horrible; and declare that those engaged in them, if caught, should be executed on the spot. They are for raising the black flag, at once. Hear the Whig:—

"As war can only be met by war, so war under the Black Flag can only be met by war under the Black Flag. If the President cannot recognize this fact, the army can recognize none other. It is very plain and very inevitable."

Again, the Whig says:—

"What shall we do with them? How will the Confederate authorities treat prisoners captured in an attempt to take Richmond? How, we repeat, will the Confederate authorities deal with miscreants, taken in the execution of this sort of work? Will they treat them as prisoners of war? We are ashamed to ask the question. Now or never we must show the enemy and the world that 'we know our rights, and know how to maintain them.' This day's sun should not go down before every scoundrel taken in this assassin's work is blown to atoms from the mouths of cannon, and every means should be employed to get the names of as many as possible of those who have escaped, so that, if taken hereafter, they may be treated in the same way."

The Enquirer and Examiner are equally ferocious. In the former, of the 7th, we find this:—

"What, some may ask—what then would you have our Government do?—turn the war into a war of extermination? Certainly certainly. It is already a war of extermination, of indiscriminate slaughter and plunder on the part of our enemies. Their sparing the lives of prisoners, and occasional exchanges, form but a temporary suspension of the rule, necessitated by our holding prisoners also; but the true animus, the authentic Yankee theory of the war, is manifest in the actual proceedings of our enemy wherever he has the power, and especially, and most signally, in this code of instructions for sack and massacre in Richmond."

It might be a balm to these disturbed rebel Editor, to remember BEAUREGARD's intercepted dispatch, of 1861, when the rebels were about attacking Washington City. Here it is:—

"I shall cross the river above Little Falls, on Sunday at 2 A. M. Signal red and white rockets from Turner's Hill. For God's sake, don't fail us. Fire the city at all points agreed on at once. Dispatch LINCOLN and SCOTT as you suggested, and let the execution of our plot be perfect." "BEAUREGARD."

The Louisville Journal says we speak "scurrilously" of the "National Conservative Convention." The Journal knows that it is not so; and can not be so: for no such convention has been called.

We mentioned the other day, the rumor that Gen. FREMONT had made overtures to the Democrats, to secure the nomination of the Chicago Convention of the anti-war Democracy. Since then, we notice that the German paper at Cincinnati which supported VALLANDIGHAM for Governor, last fall, has announced Gen. FREMONT as its choice for President, and placed his name at its mast head. Very good!

The Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth says that the Bible commands us to swear not. Let him not forget that it says also, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."—Louisville Journal.

We are gratified to observe, by the above paragraph, signs that the Journal has taken our advice, obtained a Bible, and is reading it. Let it hereafter practice the precept of the command it quotes. The Commonwealth strives always to bear in mind, not only that precept, but all others that the Bible inculcates; and, intentionally, has not, and will not, violate them.

They know their Friends.

The Jackson Mississippian,—now published at Atlanta, Georgia,—in a late number says:—

"Have our neighbors read the Chicago Times, New York Express, Metropolitan Record, Cincinnati Enquirer and various other papers of the North which are exponents of the opposition to Lincoln? Have they read the speeches of Bright, Voorhees, Merrick and various others? Have they ever found in any of these papers or speeches a syllable that did not breathe the most orthodox States rights doctrine, and uncompromising opposition to coercion? These are the men we wish to encourage, and these are the men whose success will bring peace."

Mr. Chase's Letter of Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now, that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on solid and sure foundations of Union, Freedom and Impartial Justice, and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels are sought, to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially your friend, S. B. CHASE.
Hon. JAMES C. HALL, Columbus, Ohio.

Letter from a Rebel Congressman.

The annexed letter was captured by Gen. SHERMAN, at Canton, Mississippi. Its author is a prominent rebel, from Mississippi, in the rebel Congress. He states the fears and hopes of the rebels; and builds expectations of the disloyal elements of the North; which he will never realize:—

RICHMOND, Jan. 26, 1864.
Hon. J. B. HANCOCK.
DEAR SIR: I wish I had to-day a glass of your excellent wine, as I feel somewhat languid and fatigued after my multiplied and incessant duties here. I hope some day to drink the health of our young nation and talk over our "hair breadth escapes" and great tribulations. The present hour looks gloomy to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success, we want to strike an effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Federals will open the campaign by moving a heavy column upon Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxville, in the direction of Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina.

This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked and his army from being entirely disbanded or destroyed. You can see at once, if this movement be allowed to succeed, that these consequences must follow. This portion of Virginia is now pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South it could not be provisioned for three months. Pressed in front, and harassed in rear, with provisions exhausted, disbandment and destruction must follow.

Then it becomes a matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the army of the Potomac.

Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions, will be cut off. No man can look forward to Spring without great apprehensions. Doubtless our severest trials will then be upon us. If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome. In the meantime things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patriotic heart. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and improve our currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both of these ends. The remedy is a severe one, but the disease is desperate, and no silly nostrum will answer. The cause is the people's, and they must sustain it at all hazards, and the representative who falters in this hour of trial is not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt but that would be contraband, our proceedings are in secret session.

As ever, your friend, most truly,
O. R. SINGLETON.

By direction of Gen. GRANT, Brigadier General R. S. GRANGER, Post Commandant of Nashville, issued an order on the 16th March, directing all gamblers in that city to leave forthwith; and giving them twenty four hours to comply.

Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas Parties, and has its origin since the last National Conventions, and as it has never by any authoritative convention identified itself with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their convention.

And as by a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention.

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution, and laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention be held at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to this supreme idea of maintaining the Government, in their several Counties, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings, and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in such primary assemblies, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, June 7th.

R. K. Williams, of Graves.
Willie Waller, of Marshall.
E. W. Smith, of Callaway.
W. T. Chiles, of Ballard.
Gen. S. G. Burbridge, of Logan.
H. K. Milward, Col. 15th Ky. In.
John E. Wilgus, of Fayette.
P. E. Yeiser, of Fayette.
G. M. Adams, of Fayette.
Joseph Joplin, of Fayette.
Geo. W. Sutton, of Fayette.
Joseph Wasson, of Fayette.
S. Swift, of Fayette.
J. W. Sullivan, of Fayette.
D. S. Goodloe, of Fayette.
Isaac Shelby, of Fayette.
W. King, of Fayette.
Hiram Shaw, of Fayette.
W. A. Gunn, of Fayette.
Sprine Bassett, of Fayette.
D. Burbank, of Fayette.
W. C. Goodloe, of Fayette.
W. A. Gaines, of Franklin.
A. G. Hodges, of Franklin.
W. H. Gray, of Franklin.
Geo. W. Lewis, of Franklin.
Hunt P. Middleton, of Shelby.
James F. Tureman, of Franklin.
A. A. Curtis, of Estill.
John G. Holloway, of Henderson.
Oscar H. Burbridge, of Bourbon.
W. T. Hatcher, county unknown.
Col. J. K. Faulkner, of Garrard.
J. Courser, of Frank.
John F. Fisk, of Kenton.
M. M. Benton, of Kenton.
D. P. Miller, of Kenton.
John S. Nixon, of Kenton.
C. P. Buchanan, of Kenton.
E. W. Hawkins, of Campbell.
Geo. P. Webster, of Campbell.
James Ayers, Jr. of Kenton.
Harvey Myers, of Kenton.
A. Shinkle, of Kenton.
J. Wilcox, of Kenton.
T. A. Wilson, of Kenton.
James Arnold, of Kenton.
A. H. Herrod, of Kenton.
J. W. Mead, of Kenton.
H. E. Wilson, of Kenton.
H. F. Bowen, of Kenton.
J. H. Conell, of Kenton.

Above we have appended the names of the signers to the foregoing call, as they have been received at the office. Other names will be published as they come in. As far as we know, we append the county in which each signer resides.

DIED.

March 13, 1864, in Fayette county, MARY HALL, aged one year, ten months, infant daughter of Grant and Kate O. Green, of Henderson, Kentucky.

February 25, 1864, in Shelby county, Mr. JOHN G. MADDOX, in the 90th year of his age. Monday morning, March 7, 1864, of small pox, at Hanover, Indiana, Mr. WM. W. BROWN, aged 20 years, son of Mr. John C. Brown, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

March 4, 1864, in Harrodsburg, Mrs. E. M. TOMLINSON, in the 64th year of her age; widow of Dr. J. A. Tomlinson, deceased.

February 20, 1864, in Shelby county, Mrs. LUCINDA WELCH, in the 70th year of her age, wife of Capt. William Welch.

January 21, 1864, Mrs. AMANDA SELLERS, aged 52 years, wife of Mr. T. J. Sellers, of Woodford county.

March 7, 1864, in Shelby county, Mr. PRESTON OWEN, in the 54th year of his age. March 15, 1864, in Louisville, Rev. JAMES H. OWEN, Pastor of the Shelby Street Methodist Church, in the 35th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

The friends, nor are they few, of EDWARD J. SHEEHAN may now bid peace to his soul. His course is run. Far from friends and home, the exile breathed his last on Saturday, the 12th, March, 1864, on board the Grey Eagle, coming from Paducah.

Mr. Sheehan was not quite twenty years of age when he bade adieu to his native city, Cork. The half-century years he lived in this country were spent, most of them, in Kentucky.—Professor at St. Mary's College, Marion county, since 1860. His health, never robust, was observed to decline very rapidly last year. Early in spring, he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. In September, he went to conduct a school in Paducah for the Rev. Mr. Powers. But consumption had marked him for her own. He lingered on at his duties, striving where strife was vain, until about a month ago. As he grew worse, and his case was hopeless, the Rev. Mr. Powers, at the suggestion of Dr. Sterne, got him aboard a steamer for Louisville. The rest is soon told.—His corpse reached Portland on Sunday night, and was, next morning, interred in the Catholic graveyard.

The Rev. Mr. Powers, who had charge of the dying man, acknowledges with gratitude the extreme kindness of the captain and officers of the boat on the occasion.

The departed was a man of no common parts, and was known as the author of some exquisite poetic effusions, many of them published in Louisville. Distant in his manner, inward and melancholy, and dreamingly, "of moody texture from his earliest years," he was but ill-qualified to shoulder his way through this rough world. Such he seemed to us. But we know not what change a life of exile, struggle, toil, and disappointment may have wrought in his character. Amid the many trials and changes of his brief but checked career, he was ever true to faith and virtue. He has gone to reap the rewards of that life, and many a tear will be shed for him far from his nameless grave. May he rest in peace.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Court House in Versailles ON THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, for the purpose of electing Seven Managers, to serve the ensuing year; five of which to reside in Woodford, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin county. At the same time, proposals will be received for the usual repairs of the road.

D. P. ROBE, Secretary.
March 18, 1864.—td.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year.....\$4 00
Weekly, per year.....2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

House and Lot for Sale.

We wish to sell our DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Frankfort.

C. DRAKE,
J. P. METCALFE.

March 16, 1864.—twit.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863.—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUM'D,
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,
"WM. M. MILLES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—6m.

Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, SO: TAKEN up as a stray, by James M. West, two miles north of Frankfort, ONE SORREL MARE, about twelve years old, and about fifteen and a half hands high, forehead roan and roan spot on left shoulder, a small scar on left leg near the stifle joint, no other marks perceptible. Valued at forty dollars, by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, this 18th day of February, 1864.

JOHN J. QUIN, J. P. F. C.
March 18, 1864.—4tw.

FOR SALE!

1200 Choice Bacon Hams;

100 BACON SIDES;

200 KEGS PRIME LARD;

64 TIERCES PRIME LARD;

2 TIERCES SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF.

For sale by GRAY & TODD.

Frankfort, March 14, 1864.—6t-tw.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 25, 1864.

March 18, 1864.—td.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS'

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTIES,

OR

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY

Split Bottom Chairs.
I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.
Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

Military Furnisher!
GEORGE W. POHLMAN,
No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.
January 20, 1864.

Executor's Notice
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.
BENONI MACKLIN,
GEO. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.
N. B. In order that the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.
B. & G. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.
Jan. 18, 1864.

H. W. PITKIN, W. L. P. WIARD, S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

311 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

BLUE GRASS,

ORCHARD GRASS, AND

OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC and CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Mr. WM. A. GAINES is our authorized Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete assortment of all the Garden and Flower seeds on hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of Implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with freight added.

January 11, 1864-2m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended to, and a fine assortment, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. H. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

WE have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

AETNA

INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,

\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the AETNA after 45 years service trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.
A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 20th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Nov. 6, 1863-w&tw3m.

DESCRIPTION.

The two men were both young men, and one about 18 or 20 years old, and of slender make; the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy beard.

Nov. 6, 1863-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 23, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that LEWIS BAKER under an indictment in the Breckinridge Circuit Court for the murder of David E. Crawford, has made his escape from the Breckinridge jail of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Lewis Baker, and his delivery to the jailer of Breckinridge county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Jan. 11, 1864-w&tw3m.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Baker is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, light hair, fair skin, grey eyes, and has very little to say to any one.

Jan. 11, 1864-w&tw3m.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

KENTUCKY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 31, 1864, to be decided by April 25, 1864, for carrying the MAILS of the United States, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1866, on the following route, in the State of Kentucky, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

9701. From Vanceburg, by Kinney Mills and Mouth of Laurel, to Olive Hill, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Vanceburg Thursday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Olive Hill 7 p.m.

Leave Olive Hill Friday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Vanceburg by 7 p.m.

For laws relating to contracts for the conveyance of Mails; forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate; and for instructions to bidders and postmasters, see pamphlet "Advertisement of January 14, 1864," at the principal post-offices.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Feb. 24, 1864-tw&w1m.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Key, J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-tf.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Hair Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; AB. BRIDGPORT, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk and Fifty dollars for each of the others, for their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the day of —, 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.

Nov. 17th, 1863-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 14th day of November, 1863, and John Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said BOB, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 160 pounds.

Nov. 17, 1863-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$750 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THOMAS MULLINS, MURRAY RICHARDS, and BAL DANIELS (alias Bal Jones) did on the — of October, 1863, murder James Edwards, of Adair county, and that the said murderers are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of each of said murderers, and their delivery to the jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a seat on one of his cheeks.

Michal Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bal Daniels, alias Bal Jones, is a large, light haired, light eyed, rufian looking man, near 6 feet high, weighs 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.

Nov. 27, 1863-w&tw3m.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Conn.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, unimproved, \$87,963 18</